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New Genera and Species of Pentatomids from Panama and Costa Rica (Heteroptera, Pentatomidae)

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The following few rare and interesting pentatomids from Central America were donated to the collections of the American Museum by Prof. Franz Schrader and Dr. Sally Hughes-Schrader of Columbia University.

Most of these specimens were used for cytological studies of the gonads and have been incised on the left submarginal side of the abdomen in order to remove the testes or ovaries from the living animals. The technique used for this purpose has been so refined that little, if any, other damage to the body has resulted; the specimens therefore, in preservation, are for the most part intact. When necessary and where possible, the male genital capsule was later removed and pinned with its respective owner. It was imperative that this be done to allow the author to compare the male genitalia of new genera and species with those of already known allied forms.

The various ratios given in the following descriptions are dimensions measured through a binocular microscope, with the use of a $\times 2$ objective and a $\times 9$ ocular fitted with a micrometer scale divided into 200 linear units (at this magnification equivalent to 5 mm.); they are not in terms of millimeters except as specified for holotypes and allotypes.

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The author is grateful to Mrs. Rose Ismay for typing the manuscript of this article and deeply indebted to Miss Marjorie Statham for the remarkably fine drawings that accompany it.

SUBFAMILY DISCOCEPHALINAE FIEBER

Mecistorhinus tibialis, new species

Ovate; over-all color dark castaneous to reddish fuscous; tibiae and basal two joints of tarsi bright red, almost scarlet.

Head one-fifth longer than wide through the small ante-ocular lobes (90 by 75); margins before the lobes subparallel, feebly reflexed, apex evenly and broadly rounded; disc sordid red, vertex and base of tylus somewhat infuscated, finely and irregularly rugose; ocelli bright red, almost three times as far apart as each is from its eye; eyes garnet, produced but not attaining the anterior apical angles; antennae about half of the length of the body, segments I, II, and III fuscescent, IV pale at the base, light brown apically, V dark fulvous, the basal third sordid yellow; segmental ratios: 25/30/40/50/70, i.e., each segment progressively longer than the preceding.

Pronotum concolorous dark castaneous, one-fifth wider across the anterior margin than long medially (120 by 100) and slightly wider across the humeri than long medially (208 by 100); anterolateral margins straight, mildly reflexed; humeri obtuse and not at all prominent; disc moderately punctured and shallowly and irregularly rugose. Scutellum concolorous dark castaneous, almost piceous, vaguely rugose, punctures slightly finer and denser apically. Hemelytra concolorous dark castaneous, coarsely but regularly and densely punctured, the punctures somewhat denser on the relatively wide embolium; apical margin straight, the external angle acute; membrane rich brown, reaching the apex of the abdomen, with five or six concolorous veins. Connexivum barely exposed, concolorous fuscous to reddish castaneous; segmental apical angles rectilinear and not produced.

Venter somewhat lighter in color than the dorsum; head, rostrum, coxae, trochanters, and femora dark fulvous; propleuron and mesopleuron moderately punctured, metapleuron essentially impunctate; abdomen paler centrally, fuscescent laterally and apically; essentially impunctate or very obscurely punctured laterally. Rostral segment II barely reaching or surpassing the metacoxae; apex of segment IV attaining the base of the sixth sternite. Femora dark fulvous, provided with several prominent, circular brown spots apically; tibiae bright red, with or without a few small blackish blotches near the middle and at the apex; basal two tarsal segments bright red, terminal one infuscated.

Described from three specimens.

HOLOTYPE: Female: 10.5 mm. long; 5.8 mm. wide across the humeri; Los Diamantes, Costa Rica; April 23, 1944; Franz Schrader, collector. Deposited in the American Museum of Natural History.

ALLOTYPE: Two females: Barro Colorado Island, Canal Zone; no date; K. W. Cooper, collector. Between Queremal and Buenaventura, Columbia; January 17, 1935; James Aranibar, collector. Deposited in the American Museum of Natural History.

The nearest description that this species matches is that given by Distant for *Boterus guatemalensis*, in the "Biologia Centrali-Americana." It is the opinion of the present author that Distant's genus is a *Mecistorhinus* and his species very close to *Mecistorhinus rufescens* Dallas. In the species *Mecistorhinus tibialis* the shorter head, with its less reflexed margins, the bright red, almost scarlet tibiae, the over-all very dark color, and the relatively shorter rostrum are distinguishing characteristics that set it off from any close relatives, the nearest of which would undoubtedly be *Mecistorhinus rufescens* Dallas and *Mecistorhinus guatemalensis* (Distant).

SUBFAMILY PENTATOMINAE STAL

TRIBE HALYINI STÅL

SCHRADERIA, NEW GENUS

Similar in superficial appearance to *Ochlerus* Spinola but with a proportionately longer head, no ventral abdominal furrow, and an entirely different pattern of the male genitalia. Ovate, feebly convex above, moderately so below. Over-all color fuscous to dark castaneous.

Head porrect, three-quarters of the medial length of the pronotum; margins before the eyes somewhat thickened and reflexed, strongly sinuate midway between the base and the apex, then parallel, terminating subapically in a porrect, very small tooth or denticule (on a smaller scale, reminiscent of the head form of *Brochymena* Amyot and Serville), with a small obtuse sinus between the denticule and the apex of each jugum; juga very slightly longer than the tylus, their apices acute and mildly declivous; eyes large and protruding; ocelli wider apart than the distance to the eyes; antennae five-segmented, nearly three-quarters of the length of the body, segment I exceeding the apex of the head; antennal tubercles large, exteriorly acutely denticulate and totally visible from above.

Pronotum as wide across the anterior margin (including the apical denticles) as long medially and twice as wide, or nearly so, across the humeri as there; anterolateral margins weakly sinuate, nearly straight,

and terminating anteriorly in a laterally projecting, acute, subconical denticle; humeri not emarginate, or subemarginate as in *Ochlerus*; anterior margin, including the apical denticles, slightly exceeding the width of the head through the eyes, a submarginal sulcus present, this becoming evanescent behind the eyes; posterior margin feebly sinuate.

Scutellum longer than wide at the base, the frenum ending at the middle, the apex moderately broad, evenly rounded, and reaching beyond the middle of the abdomen; basal angles mildly impressed. Apical margin of the hemelytra feebly sinuate; membrane slightly exceeding the apex of the abdomen.

Bucculae subparallel, well elevated anteriorly, rapidly decreasing in height posteriorly, and uniting behind in line with the middle of the eyes, not reaching the base of the head. Rostrum long, reaching the base of the sixth abdominal sternite. Mesosternum and metasternum weakly, longitudinally carinate as in allied genera. Ostiole provided with an elevated, digitiform auricle which terminates abruptly within the inner third of the supporting plate. Abdomen without a longitudinal rostral furrow. Terminal segment of posterior tarsus not depressed dorsally.

Male genital segment (capsule) as wide (or wider) across the apices of the lateral apical processes as long anteroposteriorly. Apical margin deeply emarginate centrally, then transverse laterally and subtended by a broadly lunate, moderately deep, rugose impression on the disc. Lateral apical processes subcylindrical, posteriorly produced, their apices rounded. Parameres (claspers) compressed digitiform, divergent from the base of the capsule, and nearly attaining the apices of the lateral processes. Sclerotized portion of the proctiger wider than long medially and provided on each side with a dense brush of stout, long, fulvous hairs.

GENOTYPE: *Schraderia hughesae*, new genus, new species (fig. 1).

As already stated, this new genus bears resemblance to species of *Ochlerus*, but the markedly different construction of the male genitalia of the two genera argues against close relationship of the two. In *Ochlerus* the genital capsule is much longer than wide, sometimes by half of its length, the parameres are subparallel in position, their heads broadly expanded into foliaceous lobes, the apical halves of which are usually bent downward at right angles to the long axis and greatly exceed the apical margin of the segment; the lateral apical processes of the capsule, while produced posteriorly, are proportionately shorter, block shaped, sometimes almost cuboidal in form, with their apices broadly and irregularly truncate; the proctiger is longer than wide and

possesses only an insignificant brush of short pale hairs on its lateral surfaces. No species of *Ochlerus* known to the author has the head form described above for this new genus; the strongly sinuate margin, and the subapical denticule on the jugum, with its declivous acute apex, are distinctive characteristics.

I take pleasure in dedicating this genus to Franz Schrader, eminent cytologist and Professor of Zoology at Columbia University, New York City. For some years past Professor Schrader has turned over to the author many rare and interesting pentatomids from Central America for detailed study and identification.

Schraderia hughesae, new species

Figures 1 and 2

Ovate, dark castaneous, fuscous and piceous; punctures minute, moderately and rather uniformly wide-spaced.

Head twice as long medially as wide between the bases of the eyes (108 by 40); margins before the eyes reflexed, the discal area between them appearing excavated; vertex irregularly and densely punctured medially up to the base of the tylus which is transversely rugose; basal halves of the juga obliquely rugose, apical halves irregularly so; ocelli large, about three times as far apart as each is from its eye; other characters as described for the genus. Basal three segments of antennae dark castaneous, joints between segments II, III, and IV pale; segments IV and V missing; segmental ratios: 50/45/90/—/—, i.e., segment II slightly shorter than I and half as long as III; segment I terete but stouter than the others.

Pronotum slightly more than twice as wide across the humeri as long medially (280 by 130); anterolateral margins narrowly reflexed, the anterior apical denticles sordid ivory; disc behind the cicatrices (calli) coarsely but not deeply rugose, punctures between the rugae small, rather uniform, and regularly spaced; areas surrounding and before the cicatrices somewhat more densely punctured; a transverse row of four sordid yellow, small, subcalloused spots separating the discal area from the cicatrices; a small sordid yellow spot at each lateral end of the anterior submarginal sulcus; humeri obtuse and not produced.

Scutellum slightly longer than wide at the base (200 by 175); disc vaguely rugose, the punctures fine and rather regularly spaced; basal portion tumid, with an anterior row of three widely spaced yellow spots; the frenum ends at the middle, the margins from there onward subparallel to a broad apex; a median apical and two marginal subapical small yellow spots present; the subapical margins feebly reflexed.

Hemelytra more conspicuously, yet finely and densely, punctured than adjacent areas; a discal, sordid yellow, subcalloused spot present; apical margin feebly bisinuate, the external angle acute; membrane rich brown, with 10 to 12 concolorous parallel veins. Connexivum moderately exposed, concolorous fuscous to piceous, apical segmental angles rectilinear and hardly produced.

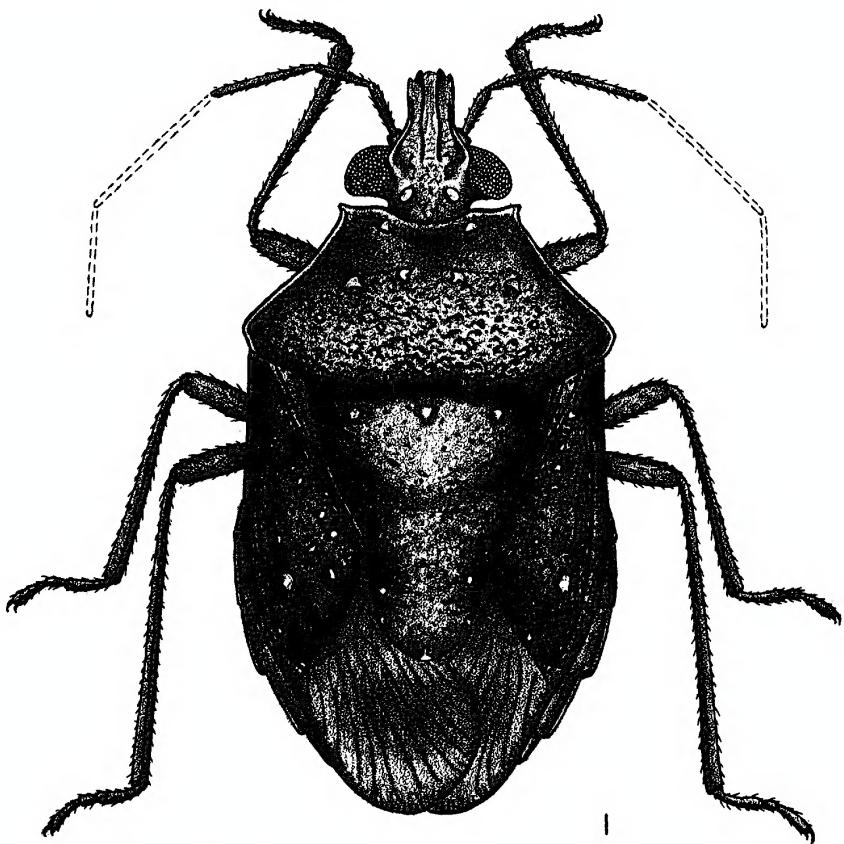
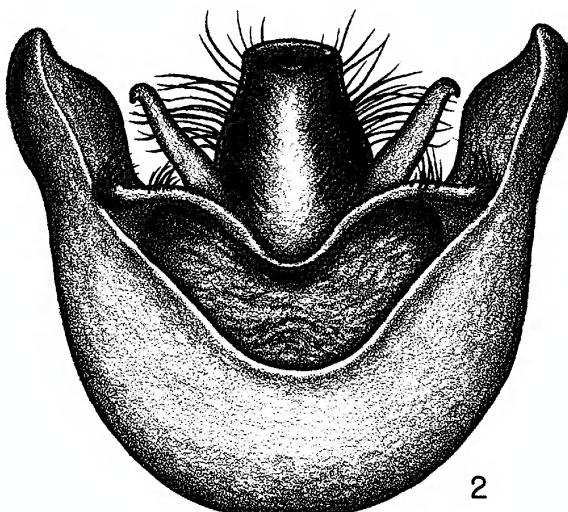
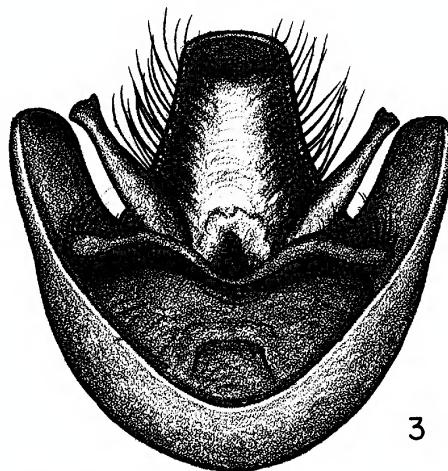


FIG. 1. *Schraderia hughesae*, new genus, new species, male.

Venter dark castaneous, becoming infuscated laterally; propleura coarsely but regularly punctured; mesopleura punctured only in the vicinity of the bases of the acetabula; metapleura impunctate; evaporatorium occupying about half of the supporting plate. Abdomen impunctate centrally and submarginally beyond the spiracles, then obscurely punctured between these two regions; central area provided with a sparse golden pile. Rostrum dark castaneous, the apex attaining



2



3

FIG. 2. *Schraderia hughesae*, new genus, new species, male genital segment, subapical aspect.

FIG. 3. *Schraderia cinctus*, new genus, new species, male genital segment, subapical aspect.

the base of the sixth abdominal sternite; segmental ratios: 80/120/90/100, i.e., segment II the longest, segments III and IV nearly equal. Coxae and trochanters dark fulvous; femora and tibiae infuscated, tarsi light yellow.

Male genital segment (fig. 2) subglobular; lateral apical processes, as seen from above, moderately divergent from the median line, half as

long as the length of the segment, stout, retrorse, and directed somewhat obliquely dorsad, outer surfaces convex, castaneous, inner surfaces flattish, sordid ivory, dorsal and ventral margins moderately sinuate near their bases, the apices acutely rounded. Parameres (claspers) subparallel to the inner surfaces of the apical processes, compressed digitiform, stoutish, their apices obtusely rounded, with a minute subapical extrorse denticle present, and reaching slightly beyond the middle of the apical processes. Ventral apical margin of the segment broadly V-shaped medially; the submarginal impressed area on the disc nearly equal in anteroposterior length throughout.

Described from one specimen.

HOLOTYPE: Male: 13.0 mm. long; 7.0 mm. wide across the humeri; Turrialba, Costa Rica; May 17, 1944; Franz Schrader, collector. Deposited in the American Museum of Natural History.

I have the pleasure of dedicating this species to Dr. Sally Hughes-Schrader, co-worker and co-collector with Prof. Franz Schrader at Columbia University.

Schraderia cinctus, new species

Closely related to the preceding species but marked with orange-red and having a slightly different pattern of the male genitalia.

Ovate, essentially very dark fuscous to piceous, appendages, rostrum, and antennae slightly lighter in shade. Head about twice as long medially as wide between the eyes (97 by 50); margins thickish and weakly reflexed before the eyes; vertex and base of tylus irregularly rugose, punctures fine and dense; bases of juga obliquely rugose, apices very feebly so, the punctures obscure; eyes fuscous, ocelli reddish orange. Other characters as given for the genus. Antennal segments I, II, and III fuscous, IV and V dark fulvous; segmental ratios: 44/40/80/90/100, i.e., segment II about half as long as segment III. Joints between the segments narrowly pale.

Pronotum nearly twice as wide across the humeri as long medially (260 by 140); anterolateral margins feebly sinuate at the middle, subcalloused, not reflexed, and with a wider submarginal band, including the anterior apical denticles, bright orange-red; disc concolorous, with no contrasting color spots present; posterior half moderately rugose, anterior half obsolescently so; transverse sulcus across the anterior margin coarsely, deeply, and densely punctured; other punctures smaller and more widespread.

Scutellum concolorous piceous, with no contrasting color markings as in the preceding species, obscurely transversely rugose, punctures

small and widespread, best defined in the vicinity of the basal angles. Hemelytra piceous, the embolium becoming dark brown; basal half of costal margin bright orange-red and continuous with the lateral pronotal margin of the same color; a small sordid yellow discal spot present; apical margin feebly sinuate, the external angle acute; membrane rich brown, becoming infuscated basally, with 10 to 12 subparallel concolorous veins. Connexivum narrowly exposed, concolorous piceous, the lateral margin subcalloused bright orange-red.

Venter piceous; propleuron impunctate between the acetabulum and lateral margin; mesopleuron with a few scattered punctures near the base of the acetabulum; metapleuron essentially impunctate. Legs very dark castaneous to fuscous, tarsi sordid fulvous. Abdomen deep reddish fuscous, impunctate centrally and very obscurely punctured laterally; ectad of a broad median area the disc is provided with a sparse golden pile; lateral margins narrowly nitidous and bright orange-red. In the course of time, the orange-red margins specified in the above description have faded to a dull yellow color.

Male genital segment (fig. 3) subglobular; lateral apical processes subparallel to median line when viewed from above, about one-third of the length of the segment, not surpassing the apex of the produced proctiger, retrorse, not directed either dorsally or ventrally, outer surfaces convex, fuscous, inner surfaces feebly convex, sordid ivory, neither margin sinuate, the apices obtusely rounded. Parameres (claspers) compressed digitiform, subparallel to the inner surfaces of the apical processes, apices truncate (without an extrorse denticle), nearly attaining the tips of the apical processes. Ventral apical margin of segment broadly U-shaped, submarginal impressed portion of the disc somewhat longer medially than laterally. Basal plates of female genital valves broadly oval, about as long as wide, medially contiguous for the basal four-fifths of their length, then obliquely truncate so that there is an equilateral V-shaped sinus between them apically; apical margins subtruncate; median plate rhomboidal, not medially carinate; apical plates placed obliquely, strap-shaped, about two-thirds as wide as long, narrowly contiguous medially.

Described from five specimens.

HOLOTYPE: Male: 12.0 mm. long; 6.5 mm. wide across the humeri; Turrialba, Costa Rica; May 17, 1944; Franz Schrader, collector. Deposited in the American Museum of Natural History.

ALLOTYPE: Female: 14.5 mm. long; 7.5 mm. wide across the humeri; Turrialba, Costa Rica; May 17, 1944; Franz Schrader, collector. Deposited in the American Museum of Natural History.

PARATYPES: Male (one): Turrialba, Costa Rica; May 17, 1944. Females (two): Los Diamantes, Costa Rica; May 31, 1948. All specimens collected by Schrader and deposited in the American Museum of Natural History.

ERITRACHYS, NEW GENUS

Ovate, subdepressed above, moderately convex below, particularly posteriorly; scabrous and setose above; more or less dark brown to fuscous. Head porrect, two-thirds as long as the pronotum; tylus stout, slightly longer than the juga, its apex bluntly rounded. Eyes prominent, exceeding the width of the anterior pronotal margin, and supported on stout, slightly reflexed, and retrorse peduncles that cause the eyes to be remotely separated from the anterior pronotal margin, which in turn is weakly excavated to receive the narrow base of the head. No ante-ocular lobe or denticle evident. Ocelli equidistant from each other and from the eyes. Antennal tubercles prominent and totally visible from above. Antennae proportionately short, less than half of the length of the body, segment I exceeding the apex of the head by one-third of the segmental length. Transhumeral diameter of the pronotum a little more than three times the width of the anterior pronotal margin; anterolateral margins carinate, reflexed, and mildly trisinuate; posterior margin essentially truncate or very weakly sinuate; humeri obtuse and not at all produced. Scutellum two-thirds of the length of the abdomen, the frenum ending behind the middle, the apex moderately rounded and its subapical margins weakly reflexed. Connexivum very narrowly exposed. Bucculae well elevated anteriorly, then gradually becoming reduced and ending in line with the posterior margins of the eyes, not reaching the base of the head. Rostrum reaching, at least the middle of the fifth abdominal sternite, segment I much longer than the bucculae and attaining the middle of the prosternum. Mesosternum and metasternum thinly but distinctly low-carinate and evenly punctured on each side of the carinae. Metasternal ostiole large, its auricle short and elevated; evaporatorium small, occupying only the inner third of the supporting plate. Abdomen unarmed, its rostral furrow broad and shallow, extending to the sixth sternite. Dorsal surface of the terminal segment of the posterior tarsi depressed. Tergum croceous anteriorly and infuscated posteriorly.

GENOTYPE: *Eritrachys bituberculata*, new genus, new species (fig. 4).

This genus apparently should be placed somewhere close to *Hemingius* Distant; it differs in having pedunculate eyes well removed from the anterior pronotal margin, shorter juga, a longer rostrum, a

narrower anterior pronotal margin, and a shorter scutellum, with a narrower apex. Its scabrous nature coupled with the relatively short antennae and very setose dorsum sets it off from any relatives. That it is a halyine pentatomid is evident from the large, dorsally visible antennal tubercles, the long rostral furrow, and the depressed nature of the dorsal surface of the terminal segment of the posterior tarsus.

***Eritrachys bituberculata*, new species**

Figure 4

Color dark fulvous to fuscous, head and anterior third of the pronotum darker. Head much wider through the eyes than long medially (150 by 70); margins weakly sinuate and feebly reflexed, converging to a narrowly rounded apex; juga slightly shorter than the tylus, their apices acutely rounded but not angulate; vertex and base of the tylus somewhat elevated and vaguely transversely rugose; disc rough, the punctures congested; eyes fuscous to piceous, globular at the ends of stout impunctate peduncles and as remote from the anterior pronotal margin as the distance between the ocelli. Antennae five-segmented, slightly less than half of the length of the body, the basal three segments fuscous, the terminal two fulvous; segment I subclavate and exceeding the apex of the head by one-third of the segmental length; segmental ratios: 40/30/55/30/55, i.e., segment II three-fourths of the length of I and equal to IV; segments III and V likewise equal in length.

Pronotum longer medially than wide across the anterior margin (100 by 90) and two and a quarter times as wide across the humeri as long medially (225 by 100); disc transversely, irregularly, and coarsely rugose, particularly centrally; a prominent, well-elevated, conical, setigerous tubercle in each of the impunctate cicatrices; punctures between the rugae prominent and deep; disc provided with numerous retrorse, coarse, but short, golden setae arising from the rugae but not from the punctures; humeri slightly tumid, their angles obtuse and not at all produced; anterolateral margins slightly carinate, reflexed, and mildly trisinuate; the carinal margins end abruptly just before the humeri, producing a small emargination there; anterior margin weakly excavated to receive the head, then extending laterally and slightly obliquely for a short distance, there ending in a small rectilinear angle; posterior margin essentially straight.

Scutellum one-third longer than wide at the base (160 by 120); central basal area somewhat tumid, with two ill-defined, higher elevations between which is a shallow saddle; remaining portion of the disc more

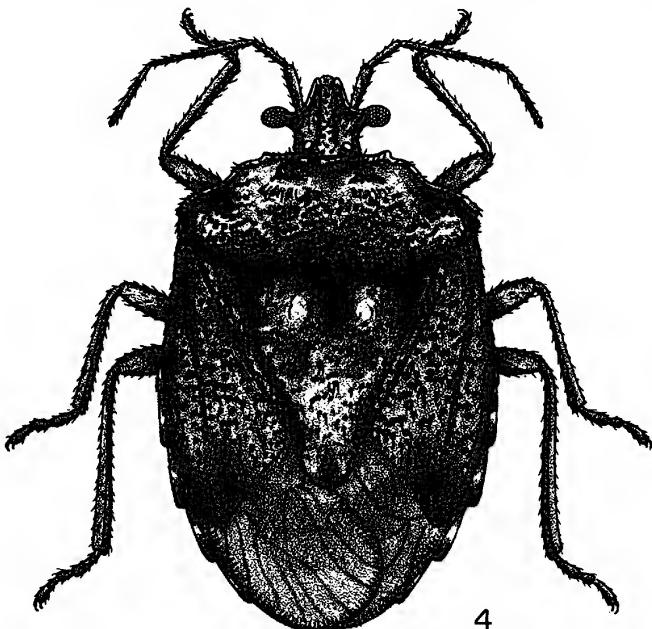


FIG. 4. *Eritrachys bituberculata*, new genus, new species, female.

or less coplanar to the apex which is moderately rounded and reaches the fifth tergite; punctures rather evenly distributed, finer apically; no distinguishing or contrasting color markings present; basal angles neither pitted nor calloused; numerous retrorse golden setae distributed over the surface; the frenum ends two-thirds of the distance from the base. Hemelytra concolorous dark fulvous to fuscous, with evenly distributed dense punctures from which setae arise; a small, impunctate, concolorous, discal spot present; apical margin straight, the external angle rectilinear; membrane light brown, hardly exceeding the abdomen, with seven to nine slightly arcuate, subparallel, concolorous veins. Connexivum narrowly exposed, apical segmental angles roundly rectilinear and not perceptibly produced, the angle of the sixth segment feebly obtuse; plates fuscous, with a small yellow patch near the middle of the margin of each plate.

Venter fuscous, densely and coarsely punctured except for a relatively narrow impunctate central area on the abdominal disc and a submarginal nitidous border; abdomen laterally finely and densely setose, a pair of minute, sordid yellow setigerous tubercles on each segment between the spiracles and the lateral border. Bucculae acutely angled apically, the margins united behind in a line posterior to the

eyes. Rostral segment I nearly reaching the procoxae, segments II, III, and IV subequal; segmental ratios: 40/80/78/78, i.e., the terminal three segments each about twice as long as the basal one. Legs brown to fuscous, coxae slightly paler; femora obscurely marmorate in lighter-colored specimens; tibiae broadly and shallowly sulcate; tarsi concolorous fulvous.

Basal plates of the female genital valves facing more or less posteriorly, broadly oval, slightly longer than wide, their apical margins evenly rounded, some piceous punctures on them laterally; the median unpaired plate of the valves minutely rhomboidal; apical plates subparallel, their inner margins contiguous, the apices barely reaching the posterior margin of the abdomen.

Described from two specimens.

HOLOTYPE: Female: 10.5 mm. long; 5.75 mm. wide across the humeri; Turrialba, Costa Rica; May 25, 1944; Franz Schrader, collector. Deposited in the American Museum of Natural History.

ALLOTYPE: One female, same data as above.

As already stated, the setose condition of the dorsal surface, the coarse, scabrous nature of the head and pronotum, the tumid elevations on the scutellum combined with the pedunculate eyes and the pair of setigerous tubercles in the cicatrices are distinctive specific characteristics, unlike any others to be encountered in the halyine pentatomids. There is, apparently, no immediately close relative with which this species may be associated.

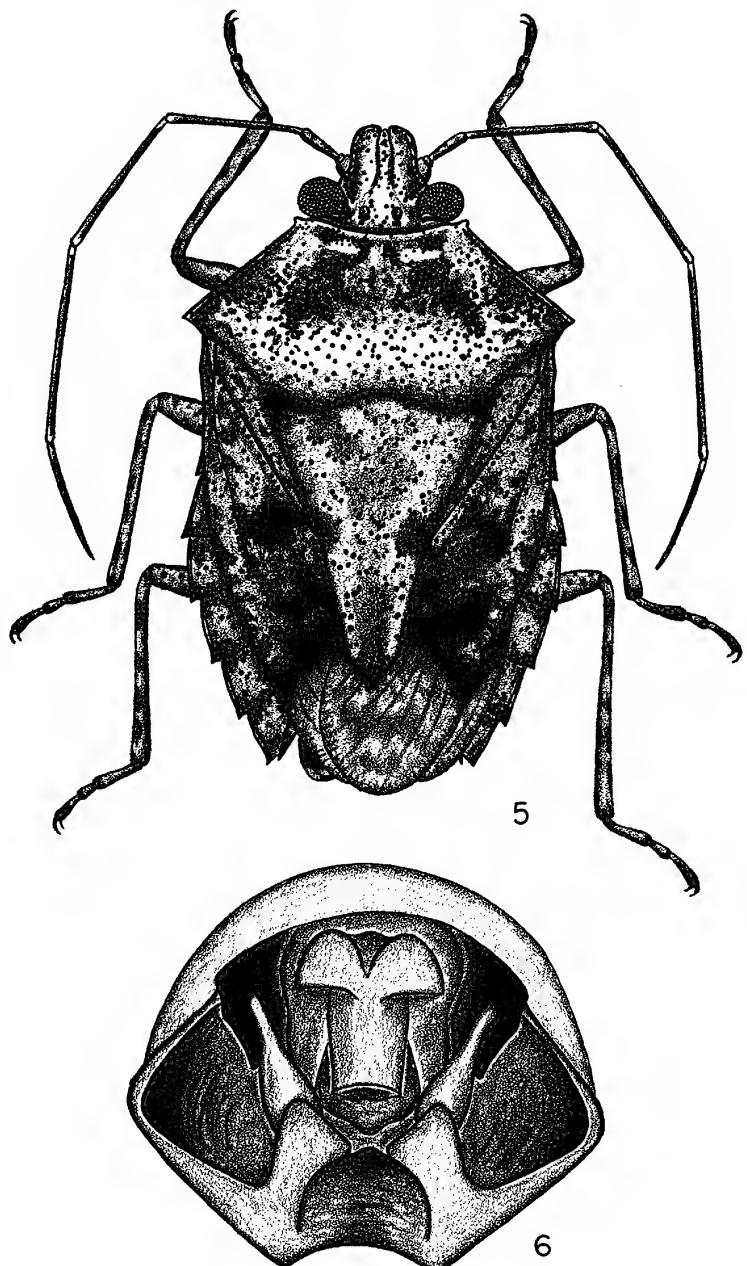
TRIBE PENTATOMINI (STAL)

Pseudevoplitus longicornis, new species

Figures 5 and 6

Narrowly ovate; fulvous overlain with small- to medium-sized, castaneous, ferruginous, and fuscous punctures; over-all color medium to dark brown, matte dorsally, and glossy to semi-glossy ventrally; antennae approximately equal to the length of the body.

Head porrect, half again as long as wide between the eyes (90 by 60); margins mildly reflexed, abruptly sinuate before the eyes, then parallel to a truncately rounded apex; punctures castaneous to fuscous and scattered, fewest on the vertex and tylus, with a tendency for them to concentrate near the ante-ocular margins. Ocelli prominent, bright red, twice as far apart as each is from its eye; eyes fuscous, large, subglobular, and protruding but not exceeding the width of the anterior pronotal margin. Antennae exceptionally long, equal to (or nearly so)



Figs. 5, 6. *Pseudoevoplatus longicornis*, new species. 5. Male. 6. Male genital segment, apical aspect.

the length of the body to the apex of the elytral membrane; segment I exceeding the apex of the head by one-third of the segmental length, fulvous with irregular castaneous or fuscous spotting; segment II medium brown vaguely conspersed with fuscous; segments III, IV, and V fuscous; all segments narrowly pale at their joints; segmental ratios: 30/100/120/130/100, i.e., the terminal four segments fairly equal, their total length, 12.0 mm.

Pronotum almost two and a half times as wide across the humeri as long medially (290 by 120); humeral angles acute but not strongly produced; anterolateral margins essentially straight, thin, and narrowly reflexed, the edges castaneous to fuscous; anterior margin mildly excavated to receive the head up to the eyes, then truncate laterally and ending in a minute, pale, triangular denticle; a shallow, transverse, submarginal sulcus present; posterior margin broad, triangularly and shallowly sinuate; the disc moderately convex, the anterior portion mildly declivous, weakly impressed near the middle of the anterolateral margins; ground color fulvous or paler, with some greenish clouding irregularly distributed; punctures just within anterolateral margins and near the cicatrices tending to be ferruginous, the others castaneous or fuscous, the darker ones concentrated across the declivous portion of the disc behind the cicatrices; in the two female specimens at hand the pronotum is provided with a pair of transversely elongated, subcalloused bodies just behind the middle of the anterior marginal sulcus and, together with the cicatrices, separated by a median, subtriangular fuscous patch.

Scutellum somewhat longer than wide at the base (210 by 170); basal angles piceous, subfoveolate; punctures castaneous to fuscous, coarser than those on the pronotum and hemelytra, rather evenly spaced; a small fuscous marginal spot on each side near the point where the frenum ends, and another similar blotch between there and basal angle; margins of the apical half gradually converging to an acute, subapiculate apex, the edges of which are fuscous and impunctate. Hemelytra fulvous, with irregular fuscous and dull reddish clouding, paler at the base than at apex; punctures ferruginous, castaneous or fuscous, coarser and sparser basally, gradually becoming finer and denser apically; apical margin bisinuate, the external angle acutely rounded; membrane reaching the apex of the abdomen, but not exceeding it, irregularly infuscated with seven or eight subparallel veins. Connexivum well exposed, apical segmental angles acute and produced; segmental incisures broadly bordered on each side with castaneous or ferruginous, the intervening areas sordid ivory, with ferruginous punc-

tures; sixth connexival plate provided with a superimposed, retrorse, acute denticle.

Venter glossy, dull yellow to light fulvous, rather evenly and densely punctured laterally with fuscous and castaneous, only a narrow central area pale and impunctate. Head with only a few, if any, colored spots evident. Bucculae moderately prominent, the margins elevated anteriorly and parallel there, then gradually becoming lower and divergent posteriorly. Rostrum fulvous, only the very apex piceous; segment I reaching the anterior margin of the prosternum; segment II arcuate and reaching midway between the procoxae and mesocoxae; segment III the longest, its apex attaining, at least the middle of the second (first visible) abdominal sternite; segment IV slightly more than half of the length of III, its apex reaching the middle of the fourth (third visible) sternite. Mesosternal carina extending anteriorly between the procoxae, strongly compressed there, and reaching the middle of the prosternum. Canal of the metasternal ostiole extending more than halfway across the plate, slightly elevated and curved anteriorly, its margins subparallel, its apex abruptly and obtusely rounded. Posterior notch on the elevated metasternal disc, triangular. Abdominal keel well developed, terminating anteriorly in a stout subconical tubercle; the crest of the keel narrowly castaneous or fuscous and, in the male, dilating on the sixth sternite into a prominent triangular dark blotch; anterior margins of the abdominal segments narrowly castaneous or fuscous. Legs fulvous; femora moderately dotted with castaneous spots which tend to congest apically; tibiae provided with elongated castaneous to fuscous spots along the outer margins; basal segment of the tarsus fulvous, the terminal two fuscous.

Posterior face of the male genital segment (fig. 6) widely open, the contents clearly visible. Proctiger provided with a pair of epaulet-like lobes on the dorsal half, with a broad, longitudinal, V-shaped sulcus medially above them. Parameres (claspers) fuscous to piceous, inverted clavate and divergent, their apices subangulated, nearly reaching the superior margin of the segment; behind each paramere the wall of the capsule is provided with a strongly sclerotized, narrowly subtriangular piceous plate. Ventral apical margin of the segment strongly bisinuate each side of the middle and subtended by a very deep impression. Lateral apical angles obtuse and produced backward. Basal plates of the female genital valves facing posteriorly, their surfaces somewhat convex, their shape suboval, the apical margins obliquely truncate, meeting medially in a pronounced V-shaped sinus; highest surface on each plate and a broad apical band, fuscous; remaining portions densely fusco-punctate.

Described from six specimens.

HOLOTYPE: Male: 12.3 mm. long; 7.25 mm. wide across the humeri; Barro Colorado Island, Panama (Canal Zone); May 24, 1957; Franz Schrader, collector. Deposited in the American Museum of Natural History.

ALLOTYPE: Female: 14.0 mm. long; 8.25 mm. wide across the humeri. Same data as above.

PARATYPES: Males (three): Barro Colorado Island, Panama (Canal Zone); March 11, 1936; Gertsch, Lutz, and Wood, collectors (one); May 23–25, 1957; Franz Schrader, collector (two). Female (one): Barro Colorado Island, Panama (Canal Zone); June 17, 1956; Franz Schrader, collector. Deposited in the American Museum of Natural History.

Related to *Pseudevoplitus paradoxus* Ruckes from Peru but smaller, without strong humeral cornuae and with proportionately longer antennae. The markings on the dorsum are somewhat less conspicuous than in *Pseudevoplitus paradoxus*.

Odmalea quadripunctula modesta, new subspecies

In the small collection of insects from which the foregoing were selected as new genera and species, a number of specimens of *Odmalea quadripunctula* Bergroth were found that, in certain respects, did not conform to the original description. The discrepancies, while minor, were nonetheless recurrent and apparently well-established characteristics in these individuals.

Whereas *Odmalea quadripunctula* is described and figured as having two small piceous dots on the anterior portion of the pronotal disc, a slightly arcuate black stripe extending between the humeri, anterolateral pronotal margins that are acutely denticulate, humeral spines that are acuminate produced, reddish tints occurring on the hemelytra, and a narrow, median impunctate pronotal carina, the specimens under consideration have contrary characters. Instead of only two piceous spots on the pronotum there are four equally spaced ones, the transhumeral black stripe is lacking, the anterolateral pronotal margin is only vertically rugose and not at all denticulate, the humeral spines are somewhat less produced and not so acuminate, there are no reddish tints anywhere on the body, and a median pronotal carina is obsolete. However, in these specimens, the margin of the head is pronouncedly fuscous, a character not mentioned by Bergroth, and their over-all size is slightly greater.

I believe that these specimens represent a geographic subspecies of the original *Odmalea quadripunctula* from French Guiana, so I designate them as such and give them the subspecific name of *modesta*.

HOLOTYPE: Male: 7.5 mm. long; 6.5 mm. wide across the humeral spines; Barro Colorado Island, Panama (Canal Zone); June 22, 1958; Franz Schrader, collector. Deposited in the American Museum of Natural History.

ALLOTYPE: Female: 8.25 mm. long; 6.75 mm. wide across the humeral spines; Barro Colorado Island, Panama (Canal Zone); June 11, 1958; Franz Schrader, collector. Deposited in the American Museum of Natural History.

PARATYPES: Males: Two specimens from the above locality, dated June 13, 1958, and June 17, 1958. Deposited in the American Museum of Natural History.